

10 | 1 | Lekcija 3: Planovi za Dubrovnik

| The Noun DIO

The noun *dio* (part) is masculine in gender and it has the following declension pattern.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	dio	dijelovi
Accusative	dio	dijelove
Dative	dijelu	dijelovima
Locative	dijelu	dijelovima
Instrumental	dijelom	dijelovima
Genitive	dijela	dijelova

| The Vocative Case - masculine gender

So far you have encountered situations in which our students call each other. Let's look at two examples in which our male students were called.

Davor	Onda, Davore, kako je bilo na vjenčanju?
Luka	Luka, što ti jedeš za doručak?
Mario	A ti, Mario? Što želiš raditi nakon što diplomiraš?
James	James, reci nam više o tvom gradu?

When directly addressing someone, a personal name has to be in the Vocative case. It's the only case that functions to address someone. Here are the rules you need to have in mind for Vocative Case when addressing someone with a masculine name:

Luka, Vanja Dario, Mario Frane, Ante	Masculine names that end in -a, -o, and -e will have their forms equal to Nominative. No change occurs with these names.
James John	Foreign names (if considered foreign in Croatian) will have the same form as the Nominative case. No change occurs with these names.

Steve	
Davor Adam	Names that end in a consonant will take the ending -e . Example: when one of our students in Croatia wants to call Davor, they need to say Davore. Adam is a foreign name, but it fits with the naming system in Croatian, so it does take the ending -e (Adame, reci mi...).
Blaž	If a masculine name ends in a palatal consonant (i.e. Croatian letter): -č, -ć, -dž, -đ, -š, -ž, -lj, -nj, -j → they will take the ending -u . Example: Blažu, reci mi istinu.

Personal names, when in Vocative case, ALWAYS have to be separated by a comma in the sentence.

Davor	Onda, Davore, kako je bilo na vjenčanju?
Luka	Luka, što ti jedeš za doručak?
Mario	A ti, Mario? Što želiš raditi nakon što diplomiraš?
James	James, reci nam više o tvom gradu?

| The Vocative Case - feminine gender

Let's look at several examples when the Vocative is used for feminine gender. Have in mind, at the beginner-level, this is a simplified version of the Vocative case. There is much more on this topic to be discussed later. For now, you are only getting acquainted with the concept of the Vocative case.

majka	Majko, mogu li ići u kino?
prijateljica	Prijateljice moja, drago mi je da te vidim!
Ljubica	Ljubice, gdje si bila jučer?
Sonja	Sonja, kako si? Nismo se dugo vidjele.
Ines	Ines, zvala sam te! Nisi se javila.

The rules for feminine Vocative case:

nouns in -a	Most of the general nouns that end in -a will take the ending -o in the Vocative case
-------------	---

nouns in –ica	General nouns that end in –ica, and consist of two or more syllables, will take the ending –e in the Vocative case
personal names in –ica	Personal names such as Ljubica, Marica, or Katica will take the ending –e in the Vocative case
Personal names in –a	Many female personal names in –a will keep the same form as in the Nominative case
Foreign names	Female foreign names (Ines, Nives, or Dolores) will never change their forms

Images used in this document are from [these sources](#).